

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 19 Mar 57

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTION 793, AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, IS HEREBY, ITS TRANSMISSION OF THIS LETTER OF 100 COPIES TO BE RECEIPT BY AN AUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Each technical school conducts refresher courses in which officers are acquainted with the latest equipment and techniques. Instruction in these schools is very good because most of the faculty have received special training in methods of instruction. In addition, any commanding officer who has personnel who would be specially-qualified instructors may set up such schools in his organization as he feels desirable.

Officers receive no formal training in partisan warfare, but all line officers (communications officers included) are trained to command small independent units and in the employment of sabotage and propaganda. Communications within partisan forces are largely by means of messenger, since other methods are vulnerable to interception. Radio is used to communicate between partisan units and the Soviet Army when they are separated by hostile troops; very little wire communication is used. All partisan activities, including communications, are on a military basis. So far as is known, these units do not have any equipment designed especially for partisan use.

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Radio code groups listed in the Combat Communications Orders are used to warn tanks; other personnel are warned by audible signals where possible. Higher units are warned by PVO over wire circuits. PVO, which is a function of the SGB, controls the operation of the search radar set assigned each division.

6.

Colored smoke rockets are sometimes employed for signalling during the daytime, but colored panels are much preferred because of their greater security. Smoke pots and bombs are used to produce white or grey smoke for screening, but colored smoke is not available in these forms.

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7.

the security classification of Combat Communications Orders
Secret.

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8.

locations of large military radio stations

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(a) Minsk - very large radio station near Uruchye, 7 km NE Minsk on Minsk-Moscow Superhighway (53°56'N 27°41'E).

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Uruchye is a "military town" or settlement consisting of a number of four-story brick buildings.

The Minsk-Moscow Superhighway is 11 m wide and is constructed of gravel covered with tar; during the summer the road becomes so sticky as to pull the soles and heels off the boots of troops who march along it.

(b) Kiev - a large radio station is located opposite the Dnieper River from Kiev (50°26'N 30°41'E). numerous antennas of undetermined types were found there.

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(c) Leningrad - Radio receiver station located at Sosnovaya Polyana in the southwest suburbs of Leningrad (59°50'N 30°08'E). This area consists of two antenna fields, each a little less than a kilometer square, with a building between them; equipment of an unknown type was housed in the building. Antennas are of the umbrella type, with centers 30-40 m high. This station is heavily guarded, and it lies in a security zone which borders the Gulf of Finland. The Communications School for the Soviet Army is in Leningrad on Soviet Avenue near the Smolensk Palace; it is a very large building, occupying an entire block.

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9.

10.

11.

12.

pigeons or dogs employed to carry messages

are extensively used by border guard units, with dogs more widely used than pigeons. Special schools exist for training these animals. Army troops also use them, but to a lesser degree.

13.

Manual telegraph is used only as a spare for other wire facilities from Division up. From Division to Corps, communication is usually by telephone, and to higher units by teletype.

14.

radar units

The actual equipment is housed in a small building near Division Headquarters; guards do not permit anyone to approach except on business. A parabolic sheet antenna approximately two feet high by four feet long is mounted on top of the building and rotates slowly. The set is in operation 24 hours daily. This radar is apparently standard in Rifle Divisions.

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and is used primarily to check the location of friendly aircraft. Reporting to the PVO (anti-aircraft) control is in coded teletype messages. Larger radar sets were observed at airfields.

15.

16.

The division supplies the housekeeping, but the operation is under the control of PVO. (All anti-aircraft activity is under the control of PVO - a part of the MGB).

17.

the term used to describe radio jamming

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"Glushenie" (ГЛУШЕНИЕ) (Dampening).

18.

Jamming on a tactical level is done by the regular field radio sets issued to the communications troops.

19.

Jamming is handled on the tactical level by the Army, and on a higher level by the MGB.

20.

Normally jamming uses bagpipes, sirens, bells, sirens, noise, tone, and words; possibly phonograph records are used to produce these effects. False messages are also used to confuse the enemy. Special effort is made to jam enemy air-ground radio during bombing attacks and during static situations when the enemy's radio load is heavy; it is never done during a Soviet attack. Inductive jamming is used to interfere with enemy wire lines. During peacetime, troops practice against VOA and BBC broadcasts.

21.

Portions of the radio operating personnel of the communications unit are designated to perform jamming activities, and they form into small detachments as ordered. These detachments also perform intercept duties as ordered.

22.

The Chief of Communications of a unit is responsible for monitoring the radio communications within that unit. The MGB also monitors both friendly and enemy radio traffic.

23.

Both Communications Regiments and the MGB have and operate radio direction-finding equipment.

24.

radio direction-finding equipment

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Communications Regiments are known to possess such equipment. It is installed in semi-permanent installations similar to those used for radar.

25.

guided missiles (САМОЛЕТ ЧУПРА) (literally "self-flying projectiles") do exist. They are rumored to be of the surface-to-surface type, to carry approximately one ton of explosives, and to be radio controlled.

26.

There are several types of mines with wooden, plastic, or other non-metallic cases which cannot be located by mine detectors. They are located by driving probes into the ground

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or herding prisoners (not PW's) or livestock across the mined area. In addition, there are mines which can be remotely detonated by means of wire lines or by radio.

27. [redacted] Combat Communications Orders [redacted]

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are called either БОЕВЫЕ ПРИКАЗЫ СВЯЗИ (literally "Combat Orders, Communications") or БОЕВЫЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ СВЯЗИ (literally "Combat Directives, Communications").

28. [redacted]

Approximately 10 - 15% of the minor government officials have telephones. Service is adequate for important personages and a bare minimum of traffic. Measured by Soviet standards, it fulfills its purpose. Communications within large cities are fair, except that portions of automatic telephone exchanges are often out of order. Outside of large cities, communications become progressively worse and are practically nil in rural areas.

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29. [redacted]

At present civil communications in the USSR are operated on a military basis, using military organization and techniques, so transition to military control would be superficial. In addition, the final control of all communications, both military and civil, is exercised by the MGB, so any shifting of responsibilities would merely be an administrative procedure.

30. [redacted]

Both military and civil aircraft are under rigid PVO control at all times that they are in the air. The PVO is primarily concerned with the prevention of escape from the USSR - the detection of invading aircraft appears to be of only secondary importance.

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